

SYNOPSIS
KOROBCHANSKIY, N.Ye. [deceased]; KUZNETSOV, M.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
BYDEL'MAN, Ye.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POTASHNIKOVA, M.M.,
inzhener; KOROBCHANSKIY, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIRENKO,
N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigating the process of selective crushing of some Donets Basin
coals. Koks i khim.no.6:8-13 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

- 1.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for N.Ye.Korobchanskiy).
- 2.Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni N.S.Khrushcheva.
(Coal preparation)

Sirenko, P. A.

Distr: 4E2c

/ Plates from claypenzolite. P. A. Sirenko. Byull.
Stroitel Tekh. 1955, No. 4, 16; Referat. Zhur. Khim. 1955,
No. 35779. The claypenzolite is a porous, heat in-
sulating ceramic material in plate form prepd. from a mixt.
of clay, heavy glass 85-92, asphalt 5-13, Fe sulfate 1.1
and saw dust 5% of the clay wt. The above is mixed with
water, pressed in steel forms and heated at 100-
75° for 2-3 hrs. This increases the vol. of the mass and
fills the form to the top. The properties of the claypen-
zolite are: bulk d. 0.6-0.8 tons/cu. m., heat transmission
coef. 0.2-0.3 kcal/m-hr-degree, water absorption 2-14%,
flexural strength 8 kg./sq. cm. N. Varileff

SIRENKO, P.A.; MCHEDLOV-PETROSYAN, O.P.

Use of Ukrainian clay gypsum in ceramic manufacture. Stroi.
mat., det. i izd. no. 2:12-20 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

SIRENKO, S.I., inzh.; POLYACHENKO, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Crystallization centers of saccharose. Pishch. ~~proe~~.
no.1:19-26 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KICHKO, Vasilii Denisovich; POLOVCHENKO, Ivan Gavrilovich; KRASAVTSEV,
M.I., redaktor; SIRMENKO, S.M., redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor ~~_____~~

[Tapping hole of a blast furnace and its management] Chugunnaia
letka domennoi pechi i ukhod za neiu. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 119p.
(Blast furnaces) (MIRA 9:3)

STARIKOV, Nikolay Antonovich, professor-doktor; BOLOTOV, B.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SIRENKO, S.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Mining mineral deposits at great depths] Razrabotka rudnykh mestorozhdenii na bol'shikh glubinakh. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 189 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Starikov)
(Mining engineering)

MIRKIN, I.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SIRENKO, T.A., inzhener.

Investigating the distribution of properties in the surface layer
in the mechanical working of steel. Metalloved. i obr.met.no.2:50-
56 Ag '55. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Testing) (Hard facing)

SOV/129-58-9-7/16

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I. L., Doctor of Technical Science Professor
and Sirenko, T. A., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of the Surface Layer
in the Case of Chipless Shaping of Steel with Various
Quantities of the Carbide Phase (Issledovaniye svoystv
poverkhnostnogo sloya pri besstruzhkovoy obrabotke
stali s razlichnym kolichestvom karbidnoy fazy)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 9,
pp 29-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An attempt has been made to determine the real mechanical
properties of the thin surface layer of the metal which
is subjected to shaping by piercing (tube manufacture)
and to establish a relation between the properties of the
metal and the quantity of the carbide phase. The
compositions of the investigated steels (Steels 30, 50, U8)
are entered in Table 1. The quantity of the cementite
in the Steel 30, containing 0.32% C, was about 4.8 wt.%,
and in the Steel U8 about 12%. For eliminating the
influence of the degree of dispersion of the carbide
particles on the hardening of the steel during the
piercing operation, the material was hardened and then

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Investigation of the Properties of the Surface Layer in the Case of Chipless Shaping of Steel with Various Quantities of the Carbide Phase

tempered so as to ensure an approximately equal grain size of the cementite in all the three investigated materials. Data on the initial mechanical properties of the steels used in the experiment are entered in Table 2. In Fig.1 the size distribution is graphed of the carbide particles for the investigated steels, the carbon contents of which were 0.32, 0.49 and 0.78%. In Fig.2 the hardening of the surface layer of the investigated steels during the piercing operation is graphed (micro-hardness vs. distance from the piercing surface). In Fig.3 the dependence is graphed of the degree of hardening of the surface layer during piercing on the carbon content. The change of the depth of the deformed layer during piercing as a function of the carbon content is graphed in Fig.4. Fig.5 shows the distribution of the real stresses in the surface layer in the case of piercing. In Fig.6 the "histograms" are shown of the distribution of the micro-non-uniformities on the pierced surface of the steel for various carbon

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Investigation of the Properties of the Surface Layer in the Case of Chipless Shaping of Steel with Various Quantities of the Carbide Phase

contents. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1. The characteristics of the surface layer of structural steel shaped by piercing differs appreciably from that of the metal in the initial state. The real strength in the thin surface layer is twice as high as its initial value pertaining to the deeper layers of the Steels 30 and 50. This permits higher loading or reducing the walls of tubular components for existing loads.

2. The scheme of distribution of the real stresses τ_{\max} , which act during the shaping in the thin surface layer depends on the quantity of cementite in the steel. Increase of the quantity of cementite grains with average dimensions near to each other (0.5 microns) leads to a considerable increase of τ_{\max} at the piercing surface. The degree of hardening and the depth of the deformed layer decrease sharply with increasing quantities of hard and brittle carbide particles. The

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Investigation of the Properties of the Surface Layer in the Case of Chipless Shaping of Steel with Various Quantities of the Carbide Phase

dependences between the degree of hardening, the depth of the deformed layer and the quantity of carbon under the pertaining conditions of investigation are almost linear.

3. Of the investigated steels the most suitable for shaping by piercing is the Steel 50, the real strength of which on the work hardened surface is almost twice that of the deeper layers and reaches the value of $\tau_{\max} = 62 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. The depth of the deformed layer for this steel is about 400 microns. Since the surface quality is very high and the work hardening is considerable, use of this steel ensures obtaining high quality mass produced components.

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SOV/129-58-9-7/16

Investigation of the Properties of the Surface Layer in the Case of Chipless Shaping of Steel with Various Quantities of the Carbide Phase

There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Tula Mechanical Institute)

1. Steel--Deformation 2. Steel--Surface properties 3. Steel
--Phase studies 4. Steel--Test results 5. Steel tubing--Pro-
duction

Card 5/5

MIRKIN, I.L., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; SIRENKO, T.A., inzh.

Studying the state of the surface layer produced by drawing the
steel over a punch. Trudy TMI no.11:32-45 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Steel--Cold working) (Surfaces, Deformation of)

SIRENKO, T.A.

NOV/79

Vol. 1. Metallurgical Institute

Vysokiy shkole na strukture i svoystva metall; (Soviet of Machine on the Structure and Properties of Metals; Collection of Articles); Moscow, Ozeroniz, 1979. 76 p. (Series: Izv. Tsyb, 779. 11) No. of copies printed not given.

Ed.: M.A. Kribshtal, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent. Ed. of Publishing House: S.I. Vlasovskaya. Tech. Ed.: V.I. Oreshkina. Editorial Board: S.I. Petrubin (Chairman) and Bary. Ed. of Series, Director of the Institute, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; A.G. Gora, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; A.I. Lempel, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor (deceased); M.A. Nemutov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; A.I. Ter-Mikheev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; V.P. Bonchovskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics, Docent; D.G. Solomentsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; A.M. Shapovalov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Scientific Secretary).

REMARK: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and technical personnel in the metalworking industry.

Copyright: The articles were prepared by members of the Department of Physical Metallurgy, the Institute of Metallurgy, in conjunction with members of other departments and industrial personnel. The book deals with the effect of various conditions of heat treatment and mechanical treatment (shot peening and coating) on the structure and properties of ferrous metals. Proper conditions are indicated for annealing malleable iron and extending the life of machine parts under cyclic-impact loads. New data are given on working out a method of internal burnishing with the use of mandrels. In addition, results of an investigation of the distribution of elements in alloys are presented. References, chiefly Soviet, accompany individual articles. No personalities are mentioned.

Markin, I.P., and T.A. Sirenko, [Engineer]. Investigation of the Surface Layer of Steel Formed by Internal Burnishing

32

This and the following articles deal with the mechanical properties of the surface layer obtained under various conditions of burnishing. Extent of plastic deformation is determined and diagrams of residual stresses along the cross-section of specimens treated with mandrels are constructed. The effects of magnitude of interference and of the material of the mandrel are discussed.

Markin, I.P., and T.A. Sirenko. Investigation of the Effect of Microstructure and Residual Stresses on the Condition of the Surface Layer of Burnished Steels in Steel

36

Orshibal, M.A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent], I.P. Fedoryuk [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent], N.Y. Bobrov [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent], and A.Ya. Vaytalis [Engineer]. Peculiarities in Surface Structure as a Factor in the Malleability of Decarburized Malleable-Iron Castings

66

The authors discuss a specific surface defect in ferritic malleable-iron fittings and sheets, the presence of which impairs malleability. The nature of defects of this type is clarified, and methods of annealing are given to prevent defects are indicated.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (MLT8)

W/ma
6-17-80

S/137/61/000/003/063/069
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Sirenko, T. A.

TITLE: The effect of the steel structure and the tool material on residual stresses in parts processed on a core-building machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no.3, 1961, 6-7, abstract 3I40 ("Sb. tr. Tul'sk. mekhan; in-ta", no.15, 1960, 73-83)

TEXT: The author studied the effect of the degree of cementite dispersity in "50" grade steel and the effect of the tool material on the nature of residual stress distribution in tubular-shaped parts processed on a core-building machine. The residual stresses were determined by the Zaks method. Parts of 22 mm external diameter, 8 mm internal diameter and 500 mm length showed a granular cementite structure of different dispersity and correspondingly different microhardness: 245 and 300 kg/mm². X B 5 (KhV5) steel and T15K6 (T15K6) alloy were used as tool materials. It was established that in all the parts compressive residual stresses were developing in the layer adjacent to the surface processed on a core-building machine, exerting a strengthening effect on the part. In the parts investigated there are high axial residual stresses (up to - 60 kg/mm²), tangential residual

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S/137/61/000/003/063/069

A006/A101

The effect of the steel structure ...

stresses (up to - 150 kg/mm²) and low radial residual stresses (up to - 6 kg/mm²).
In steel with fine-dispersed cementite axial residual stresses are by 15-20 kg/mm²
higher and tangential residual stresses by 30-40 kg/mm² higher than in steel with
coarser cementite. T15K6 alloy tools produce higher residual stresses than KhV5
steel instruments. There are 12 references.

T. F.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L-15704-66 EWT(m)/EMP(W)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(z)/EMP(L) KJW/JD/RM
 ACC NR: AP6003307 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/001/0037/0042

AUTHOR: Krishtal, M. A.; Titenskiy, E. G.; Sirenko, T. A.

57
55
15

ORG: Tula Polytechnic Institute (Tul'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Embrittlement of austenitic steel in welded joints
 44.55, 16 44.55, 16 44.55, 16

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 1, 1966, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, steam boiler, welded joint, brittleness, creep mechanism, metal grain structure, solid solution / 1 Kh14N14V2M (EI257) austenitic Cr-Ni steel

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an investigation of the changes in the structure and properties of 1Kh14N14V2M ((EI257)) austenitic Cr-Ni steel in the welded-joint zones of boiler steam lines following prolonged operation at steam parameters of 580-585°C and pressure of 180 atm. The outside diameter of the steam line was 219mm and the tube wall thickness, 27 mm. When originally delivered the tubes of this steel had an austenite structure with isolated inclusions of excess phases and a pronounced nonuniformity of grain sizes of austenite; this nonuniformity reduces the steel's operating qualities and eventually leads to decomposition of the γ -solid solution. As the time of operation of the steamlines grows longer, grain-boundary creep arises and leads to the formation of cracks and embrittlement in the near-weld zone. This can

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UDC: 669.15-194:669.24'26:620.178.2

L 15704-66

ACC NR: AP6003307

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be prevented by periodically repeating the heat treatment of the welded joints at intervals of 18,000, 24,000 and 50,000 hr of operation of the steam lines: 1-hr austenitizing at 1050-1100°C eliminates the internal stresses that had arisen during the work of the steamline and thus increases relative elongation by 15% and impact strength by 65%, thus roughly restoring the original strength characteristics of the steel. This also leads to the dissolution of the excess phases previously forming at the grain boundaries and within the grains, to a greater coherence between austenite grains and to a sharp deterioration in the etchability of the steel, which is a sign of increase in the homogeneity of the solid solution and of a restoration of the steel's original structure. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 sm

STRENKO, T.I.

Time study has to be improved by all mines. Ugol' Ukr. Vol.3
no.5:30-31 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarplaty Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Coal mines and mining) (Time study)

L 511488-65 EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EWP(w) EM UR/0122/64/000/012/0009/0013
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016617

AUTHOR: Barg, Ya. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Livshits, A. L. (Engineer);
Sirenko, V. A. (Engineer) 14
 B

TITLE: Torsion¹⁴ calculation for prismatic shafts¹⁴ of arbitrary cross section

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1964, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: computer calculation, shaft

Abstract: A further development of the method proposed by two of the authors (Barg, Ya. A., Livshits, A. L., "Torsion Calculations for Shafts of Electrical Machines," Vestnik Elektromyashlennosti, No 3, 1963) on calculating shafts for torsion. The calculation of shafts with rhombic and other cross sections used in machine building (boring bars, telescopic transmissions, etc.) is done on the "Ural-2" electronic digital computer. The torsion calculation for a shaft with a simple connected cross section (i. e. one without internal cavities) consists of finding the stress function $F(x,y)$ which satisfies the Poisson equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = -2,$$

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L 51488-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016617

and the boundary condition (for the contour) $F(x,y) = 0$.
Orig. art. has 3 figures, 17 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Bo
Card 2/2

30330

S/041/61/013/004/001/007
B125/B112

16.05.61 16.45.00
AUTHOR: Sirenko, V. Kh.

TITLE: Numerical realization of a method for the averaging of functional corrections

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 13, no. 4, 1961, 51 - 66

TEXT: The linear inhomogeneous Fredholm equation of second kind

$\varphi(x) = f(x) + \int_a^b K(x, y)\varphi(y)dy$ (1. 1) is solved by a convenient and

efficient method which has been developed by Yu. D. Sokolov (O metode osredneniya funktsional'nykh popravok, UMZh, t. IX, No 1 (1957); O primenenii metoda osredneniya funktsional'nykh popravok k nelineynym integral'nym uravneniyam, UMZh, t. IX, No 4 (1957)). $f(x)$ is continuous in $[a, b]$ and $K(x, y)$ is continuous with respect to both variables in the

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BAZYLEV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
OKOL'ZIN, Ye.P., inzh.; SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.S.,
inzh.

Open working of deposits of carbonate rock. Sbor.trud.VNIINerud
no.1:3-23 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh
stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii.
(Rocks, Carbonate) (Quarries and quarrying)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.

Calculations for the efficiency of bulldozers working blasted soil.
Sbor. trud. VNIINerud no.2:93-99 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'-
nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii.
(Bulldozers)

BAZYLEV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.

Basis of the choice of equipment to work carbonate rock which is nonhomogenous in strength. Sbor. trud. VNIINerud no.2:100-111 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii.
(Earthmoving machinery) (Rocks, Carbonate)

GLUSKIN, L.I.; SIRENKO, V.N.

Review of the book "Strip mining systems." Ugol' 38 no.1:
62-63 Ja '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh
stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii.

SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.; YAKOBASHVILI, O.P., inzh.

Studying the looseness of rock by the seismoacoustic method. Ger.
(MIRA 18:5)
zhur. no.5:17-19 My '65.

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.

ZAKHARCHUK, B.Z., inzh.; SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.; TELUSHKIN, V.D., inzh.;
YAKOBASHVILI, O.P., inzh.

Seismic method of determining the solidity of limestone. Stroi. mat.
11 no.6:5-6 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

6(4), 9(4), 12(4,5)

Z/003/60/000/08/026/036
D025/D049

AUTHOR: Sírer, Josef, Olomouc Regional Aeroclub
TITLE: Installation and Layout of a Radio Trailer
PERIODICAL: Křídla Vlasti, 1960, No 8, pp 19-21

ABSTRACT:

The author, a member of the Olomouc Regional aero-club, describes in detail how his aeroclub converted an old "Phaenomen" truck into a radio trailer and what equipment was used. The following radio equipment was installed in the truck: An LR-10PZ set, consisting of a receiver and transmitter with a frequency range from 3 to 6 Mc, powered from the grid, used for communication with aircraft equipped with airborne RSI sets. The warm-up time is 10 minutes. An RM-32 "Emil" set with a frequency range from 27.2 to 33.4 Mc, for 12 V DC, consisting of a VHF Ee receiver and a VHF Ec transmitter used for

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Z/003/60/000/08/026/036
D025/D049

Installation and Layout of a Radio Trailer

communication with aircraft equipped with RF 11 sets (installed mostly in gliders). An RSI set consisting of a receiver and a transmitter with a frequency range from 3.75 to 5 Mc, for 24 V DC, used also as a standby set in case of breakdown of the LR-10PZ set. The warm-up time is 5 minutes. The author then describes technical details of accessories, including the used amplifier and rectifier. There are 13 photos and 2 wiring diagrams.

Card 2/2

BOBOC, N.; SIRETCHI, Gh. (Bucuresti)

On the compaction of a topologic space. Bull math Rum 5 no.3/4:155-
165 '61[publ. '64].

1. Submitted November 15, 1962.

L 64814-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5023225

BU/0003/64/015/010/0595/0600

AUTHOR: Herscovici, J.; Bota, T.; Gagel, I.; Duvalna, M.; Sireteanu, D.; Zissu, R.
Rodica

TITLE: Complex utilization of acetone. The synthesis of intermediate solvents

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 10, 1964, 595-600

TOPIC TAGS: acetone, organic solvent

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe the pilot-plant production of a number of solvents with intermediate-range boiling points from acetone, giving some information on the characteristics and uses of the products as well as on the principal parameters of the process. The products synthesized include diacetone alcohol, mesityl oxide, methyl-isobutylketone and methyl-isobutylcarbinol.

Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 8 tables, 3 figures, 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NR REF SOV: 000

Card 1/1 *MLR*

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 010

SUB CODE: 00, 00

JPRS

HERSCOVICI, J.; BOTA, T.; SIRETEANU, D.

Some aspects of diacetone alcholo synthesis. Rev chimie Min
petr 15 no.12:736-738 D '64.

COUNTRY : ROMANIA
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
 ASS. JOUR. : RASHM., No. 19, 1959, No. 70149
 AUTHOR : Burgholea, G: Sireteanu, L.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Bleaching vs dissolution
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 9, 515-516
 ABSTRACT : It has been demonstrated that the utilization
 of sodium sulfite employed for the improve-
 ment of yield and the degree of purity of
 tanning substances (I) in the process of their
 extraction at the "Arzheshul" factory, as
 indicated in Petre's article (Ref. Zhur.-Khi-
 miya, 1959, No 4, 14050), finds a partial
 justification only in the case of this par-
 ticular factory as a result of the nature
 of treated raw materials (oak wood pulp
 *Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.
 1/2
 CARD:

ZARNEA, Liviu; SIRETEANU-TURZA, Ana; MARINESCU, A.

Therapeutic problems in gangrene of the deciduous teeth. Rumanian
M Rev. no.4:83-85 O-D '60.
(DENTAL PULP diseases)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals, Noninfectious
Diseases.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1956, 92732

Author : ~~Siretinin, A. A.~~
Inst : Omsk Veterinary Institute.
Title : The Causes of Diseases in Newborn Calves
and an Experiment in Their Therapy.

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Omskiy vet. in-t,
1957, vyp. 2, 15-18

Abstract : A disease characterized by profuse diar-
rhea and alimentary dystrophy was observed
on a Soviet farm. One of the basic etiologi-
cal factors of the disease was avitaminosis A.
A positive therapeutical effect was obtained
by administering vitamin A concentrate to the

Card : 1/2

SIGHEI, H.

Tasks of technological research in brickmaking. p. 222.
STAVIVO, Praha, Vol. 33, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

STHAL, H.

Large-sized brick products and the manufacture of brick blocks. p. 393

STAVIVO (Ministerstvo stave'nictvi) Vol. 34, No. 11, Nov. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

SIPHAL, H.: JCKI. E.

Italy III. Erickmaking; based on the Locatelli system. p. 421

STAVIVO (Ministerstvo stavetnictvi) Vol. 34, No. 11, Nov. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

SIRIAL, J.

Manufacturing of large-sized bricks and blocks of bricks for walling in
Czechoslovakia. Tr. from the Czech. p. 56.
(EPITOANYAG. Vol. 9, no. 2, June. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

SIRHAL, H.

✓ Clay preparation with hot water or steam in Czechoslovakia.
H. SIRHAL. *Ziegelind.*, 16 [4] 101-108; [5] 142-50 (1057).—
Maximum strength was obtained by forming at 37°C. The die
taper must be adapted to the forming temperature. S. points
out the operative difficulties involved in heat processing and sug-
gests remedies for them. 9 figures. T.W.G.

Sirhal, H.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Betones. Ceramics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32119.

Author : Sirhal, H., Kastanek, J.
Inst : Scientific Institute of Structural Ceramics.
Title : Organizing the Manufacture of Perforated Bricks.

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1958, 36, No 8, 300-305.

Abstract: The results of the investigations by the Scientific Institute of Structural Ceramics for 1957-1958, of the experimental output of perforated bricks (PB) in many plants of Czechoslovakia from clays of different deposits (931 varieties), are described. The object of the investigations was the conversion of brick kilns from the manufacture of solid bricks of a large size to the man-

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Betones. Ceramics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32119.

Abstract: ufacture of PB of a small size and light weight.
In the end, it was explained that in the great
majority of plants this conversion cannot be
accomplished successfully without a considerable
reconstruction of the quarries and a reequipment
of the plants. The fundamental requirements of
the organization of PB manufacture were: (a) the
raw material must contain 20-28% of particles
less than 2 /" and 50-60% of particles greater
than 20 /" ; (b) the defrothing or aging of the
clay, early moistening and more careful treatment;
(c) during the delivery of PB from the ribbon-
press, the relation of the cross-sectional area
of the press cylinder to the cross-sectional area

Card 2/3

2 1 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Betones. Ceramics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1959, 32119.

Abstract: of PB must be from 2:1 to 5+6:1; the cylinder's
diameter should be 350-400 mm., but less than
450 mm.; the number of the roller revolutions;
20-22 per minute; and the coefficient of PB
hollowness, 15-25%; (d) the PB drying speed in
kiln chambers, should be 10% less than that of
a solid brick, and the speed of baking, 10%
greater; the placing of PB into ring furnaces
should be accomplished in a checkerboard fashion.
-- S. Globov.

Card 3/3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

H-13

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.

79371

AUTHOR : Sirhal, H.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Light Fillers for Concrete from Clays Used in
brick Manufacture

ORIG. PUB. : Stavivo, 57, No 3, 85-88 (1959)

ABSTRACT : A detailed description is given of the produc-
tion technology of kavitit [apparently a trade
name] and the properties and fields of applica-
tion of kavitit concrete are listed.
From author's summary

CARD: 1/1

209

SIRHAL, H., dr. (Brno, Czechoslovakia)

Classification of brick industry raw materials on the ground of granulometric analysis and its application in the production control. Epi-toanyag 14 no.1:28-34 Ja '62.

(Bricks)

SIRHAL, H., inz., dr., C.Sc.

Conditions of brickworks in Slovakia with regard to their modernization. Stavivo 41 no.1:12-14 Ja '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebnich hmot, Brno.

SIRHAL, H., inz., dr., Csc.; VOBCDA, O.

Organization of the mining and the handling of raw materials in
clay pits from the viewpoint of technical and economical indexes.
Stavivo /1 no.6:208-211 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebnich hmot, Brno.

SIRHAL, H., inz. dr., CSc

Composition of materials for brickmaking on the basis of
granumetric analysis of their components. Stavivo 41 no.11:
414-415 N°63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pozemnich staveb, Brno.

SIRHAL, H.

Guiding principles of the development of the brickmaking industry.
Epitoanyag 16 no.3:81-95 Mr '64.

1. Epitoanyag Kutatointezet, Brno, Csehszlovakia.

SIRHAL, H., inz. dr.; SVOBODA, O.

Tasks of the technical development in creation of conditions
for shorter working time in the brickmaking industry.
Stavivo 42 io.1:2-5 '64.

1. Vyziurny ustav stavebnich hmot, Brno.

SIRHAL, H., inz. dr. CSc.; KASTANEK, J.; FOLTYNEK, S., inz.

Proposal of a standard method of determining the granulometric composition of brick clays and evaluating their use. Stavivo 42 no. 6:206-208 '64.

1. Research Institute of Building Materials, Brno.

SIRHAL, E., Ing. dr. CSc.

Development and prospects of ceramic part production. Stavivo 42
no.12:461-463 D '64.

1. Research Institute of Building Materials, Brno.

SIRHAN, H., Ing. dr. Mo.

Continuous control of the moistness of ceramic plastic material. Stavivo 43 no.1:18-21 '65.

1. Research Institute of Building Materials, Brno.

SIRHAL, H., inz. dr. CSc. (Brno)

Contribution to the proof of high durability of fired ceramic building materials. Stavivo 43 no.2:64-65 '65.

1. Submitted August 1964.

SIRIA, T.I.

Analysis of the lethality in acute pancreatitis. Trudy Inst. eksp.
morf. AN Gruz. SSR 11:159-164 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra gospi'tal'noy khirurgii Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

SIRIA, T.I.

Etiopathogenesis of acute pancreatitis. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29
no. 4:489-495 0 '62 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted July 26, 1961.

SIRIAN, Dumitru

By extension of good labor methods and advanced
technical proceedings. Munca sindic 7 no.12:
15-17 D '63.

1. Presedintele comitetului sindicatului de la Uzinele de
strunguri, Arad.

SIRIANOV, M., inzh.

Automation of computation in projecting building constructions.
Stroitelstvo 11 no. 2:30-31 Mr-Ap '64.

TANASESCU, Gheorghe (Timisoara); IVASCHESCU, Ion (Timisoara); SIRIANU, Eftimie (Timisoara); ROCHIANU, Dumitru (Timisoara)

Aspects of specialization of production at the Electromotor enterprise in Timisoara. Electrotehnica 11 no.8:285-293 Ag'63.

1. Colectiv de la Catedra de economie politica a Institutului Politehnic, Timisoara.

SILKINA, Ye.Z.; MISYURA, K.R.; KEYNO, N.K.; TYNANKINA, Ye.V.; SIRIDOVA, A.G.;
ZUDINA, A.A.; MISYURENKO, A.T.; YATCHENKO, M.G., red.;

[Economy of the Khabarovsk Territory; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Khabarovskogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik. [Khabarovsk]
Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khabarovskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Khabarovskogo kraya (for all, except Yachenko).
3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Khabarovskogo kraya
(for Yachenko)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Statistics)

L 29686-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/I/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/EM

ACC NR: AP6008814

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/003/0017/0018

AUTHORS: Demina, N. I. (Engineer); Bulatov, E. I. (Engineer); Shevchuk, G. I. (Engineer); Sirik, A. T. (Engineer)

40
B

ORG: Izhevskiy Machinery Factory (Izhevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)

TITLE: The strength and plasticity of a welded seam with a groove under biaxial tension

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: tensile strength, plasticity, welding inspection, weld, welding technology, metal testing, metal to metal bonding/ 25KhGSA steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of a groove on the strength and localized plasticity of a basic metal with a welded seam under nonsymmetrical ($\sigma_2/\sigma_1 = 0.5$) biaxial tension is studied. Specimens of 25KhGSA steel, 2.5 mm thick, were used in the tests after sections of the metal were welded together according to a carefully controlled process. Several tests were performed: the tensile strength limits of the metal were measured in simple and biaxial tension both with and without welding, as well as with and without a groove cut in the specimen. The local plasticity was also measured under the same conditions. The results of the tests (see Fig. 1) indicate that the tensile strength limit σ_B increases 5-10% and the local plasticity e_1 increases by a factor of

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.754.052.011:546.293:669.15.194

L 29686-66

ACC NR: AP6008814

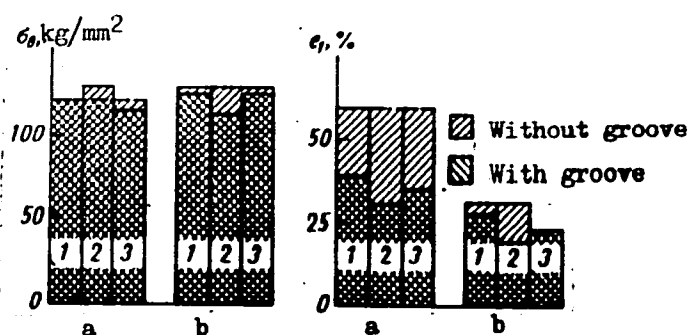


Fig. 1. The effect of a groove on the strength and plasticity of the base metal, welded seam, and transition zone: a - axial tension; b - biaxial tension; 1 - base metal (25KhGSA steel, 2.5 mm thick); 2 - welded seam; 3 - transition zone of the welded seam.

two with transition from axial to biaxial tension in the base metal, the metal of the weld seam, and the metal of the transition zone. In axial tension the presence of a groove in the specimen is of minor importance. In biaxial tension the presence of the groove lowered the strength of the welded seam by about 17%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13,11,20/SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

SIRIK, P.O.[Siryk, P.O.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Regular features in the interrelation between the growth and
development of sugar beets. Nauch. trudy UASHN 9:100-109 '59.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Sugar beets)

SIRIK, P.O.[Siryk, P.O.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Biology of the root system of buckwheat. Nauch. trudy UASHN
9:132-136 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Buckwheat) (Roots(Botany))

SIRIK, S.

Dairying - Apparatus and Supplies

Technical modernization of the dairy industry, Mol. prom. 13, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 ~~1993~~, Uncl.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Diffusion, Sintering, E-6

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34768

Author: Lesnik, A. G., Nekrashevich, P. I., Sirik, V.

Institution: None

Title: Diffusion of Nitrogen in Steels Alloyed with Chromium and Manganese

Original Periodical: Nauk. zap. Kiivs'k. un-tu, 1955, 14, No 8, 125-126

Abstract: Evaporation in vacuum was used to investigate diffusion of nitrogen in iron-chromium alloys (4.71% chromium) and iron-manganese (2.21% manganese). Plates 100-800 μ thick were made of the alloys. The nitriding of the plates of the alloy was carried out in a stream ammonia in 2 stages: at 650° for 30 hours, and at 750° until a concentration of nitrogen of 10-11% by volume was obtained in the plate. With this, the activation energy of the diffusion of nitrogen in the iron-chromium-nitrogen alloy was found to be $E_a = 70$ kcal/mol, and in the iron-manganese-nitrogen it was found to be $E_a = 15$ kcal/mol. For the diffusion of nitrogen in pure iron, E_a is 23 kcal/mol. This difference in the activation energies is used by the authors to explain the high strength of the nitrided layer of steel alloyed with chromium and manganese.

- 1 -

/ OP /

FILIPPOVA, Ye.S.; YASOV, V.G.; MUSIYENKO, I.A.; ARTSIMOVICH, G.V.;
EPSHTEYN, Ye.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; USENKO, A.P.;
SIRIK, V.F.; SMIRNOV, L.V., otv. red.; KOSTON'YAN, A.Ya.,
red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Combination drilling of holes with hydraulic drills] Udarno-
vrashchatel'noe burenie skvazhin gidroudarnikami. Moskva,
Gosgortekhzdat, 1963. 83 p. (Boring) (MIRA 16:5)

YASOV, V.G.; USENKO, A.P.; BESSONOV, Yu.D.; SIRIK, V.F.

Influence of certain parameters on the characteristics of direct-
action jet bit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.10:19-23
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

SIRIK, V.F.

Rotation percussion drilling with shot. Izv. DGI 42:53-62
'64. (MIRA 18:11)

EPSHTEYN, Ye.F.; YASOV, V.G.; SIRIK, V.F.; BESSONOV, Yu.D.

Methods for the selection of a free-running hydraulic hammer
of direct action. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 8
no.10:144-147 O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

SIRIK, V.

42406: SIRIK, V. Osnovnye zadachi mashtabirovaniya promyshlennosti moloch prom-st', 1948,
No. 11, s 18-21.

SO: Letopis' zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

SIRIK, V.

36257

Povsednevno povyshat' kachestvo masla. Moloch. prom-st', 1949, No.11,
s. 4-8

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SIRIK, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

[Production of butter and other milk products in dairies] Proizvodstvo masla
i drugih molochnykh produktov na maslodel'nykh zavodakh. 2.izd., perer. i
dop. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 373 p. (MLBA 6:5)
(Dairying)

SIRIK, V.

USSR (600)

Dairy Products - Analysis and Examination

Scientific research work in the dairy industry. Mol. prom. 13 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 195~~8~~₂, Uncl.

SIRIK, V.

Butter

Method of continuous line production of butter. V. Sirik. Mol. prom.
13 No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September, 1952.
Unclassified.

SIRIK ~~is~~ kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Activity of the Institute in 1957. Moloch. prom. 18 no.6:27-30
'57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslovel'noy i
syrodel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Dairy research)

DEMUROV, Mikhail Georgiyevich; KIVENKO, Semen Filippovich; ~~SIRIK~~
Varlam Ivanovich; GISIN, Iosif Borisovich; IVANOVA, N.M.,
~~red.~~; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Technology of milk products and technochemical control]
Tekhnologiya molochnykh produktov i tekhnokhimicheskii
kontrol'. [By] M.G.Demurov i dr. Moskva. Pishchepromis-
dat, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Dairy products)

SIRIKO, A.L

"The Epidemiological and Immunological Effectiveness of Vaccines Against Intestinal Infections in Dysentery," by V. D. Belyakov, V. Ye. Korostelev, I. I. Rogozin, and A. L. Siriko, Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No 11, Nov 56, pp 37-44

The article presents results of large-scale inoculations to determine the epidemiological effectiveness of the dysentery components in vaccines against intestinal infections. In April 1955, 21,175 persons were inoculated with NIISI (Scientific Research Testing Institute of Sanitation) polyvaccine, 18,409 persons with tetravaccine, and 20,820 persons with antidysentery vaccine in tablet form. Of all persons under observation, 95.9% were revaccinated, and the remaining 4.1% received only the primary vaccination. Groups in several populated areas were inoculated according to the same schedule.

All infections which occurred during the month after inoculations -- acute dysentery inflammation of intestines, and chronic dysentery -- were registered separately. A graph shows incidence curves of three groups, i.e., persons inoculated with NIISI polyvaccine, tetravaccine, and antidysentery tablets, respectively, for a period of 6 months (May-September). The article considers minor differences in the curves to be the result of chance fluctuation in epidemiological conditions, not dependent on the nature of the inoculation. It states that none of the vaccines conferred immunity sufficient to combat the seasonal rise in incidence.

SUM. 1345

SIRIKO, A.L

Analysis of data obtained during one year of observations (presented in Table 1) [tables not reproduced] substantiated the similarity in effectiveness of the vaccines tested. Insignificant differences in incidence were consistently evidenced. It was found, however, that indexes of incidence according to group were dissimilar in several of nine observation points. Table 2 shows appreciable differences in incidence rates of acute dysentery and inflammatory intestinal infections in four observation points. The authors doubt that these fluctuations can be ascribed to the quality of the vaccines employed. They propose that they are due rather to peculiarities in epidemiological conditions, and offer data to substantiate this statement.

Epidemiological data are confirmed by the results of laboratory investigations. Various clinical indexes according to method of inoculation of persons with acute dysentery are given in Table 3. Clinical manifestations and the severity of the course of the disease were similar in all cases. Characteristics of dysentery pathogens isolated from patients are shown in Table 4. Pathogens against which antigens were contained in the vaccines were isolated most frequently.

SUM.1345

SIRIKO, A.L.

The article discusses the agglutination reaction in sera of persons immunized with the aforementioned preparations.

Three groups of persons previously immunized parenterally against intestinal infections were inoculated with the preparations being investigated and placed under observation. After revaccination, sera were taken from the patients and kept in a refrigerator for 1-3 months, at which time second and third portions of serum were collected from the same patients and stored. To eliminate the possibility of chance results in determining the quality of the vaccines, 12 series of each preparation were used for immunization. All three sera from the same person were investigated by the agglutination reactions with typhoid-paratyphoid and dysentery diagnosticums simultaneously. The article describes method used and discusses results obtained. "ON" diagnosticum, especially prepared for use in these tests was used. The reaction was set up in serum dilutions beginning with 1:50 for typhoid-paratyphoid and Flexner's dysentery antigens, and 1:10 for Sonne's dysentery antigens. Indexes in all cases were rather close. Table 5 shows the number of sera reacting positively with each diagnosticum and in relation to the time the serum was obtained. Percentages of persons in whom an increase in agglutination titer as a result of inoculation was observed are listed in Table 6. The data show that none of the vaccines brought about an increase in the titer of agglutinins to any antigen in more than 50% of immunized persons. The best indexes were obtained with the typhoid component; relative evaluations are given of other components of the tet-ravaccine and NIISI vaccines.

Sam. 1345

SIRIKO, A.L.

Average agglutination titers of the sera investigated with antigen are shown in Table 7. Table 8 gives indexes of increases in antibody titers; these results indicated that the NIISI polyvaccine was slightly superior to the tetravaccine. In Table 9, indexes of increase in the average titer of antibodies to the diagnosticum are presented; results shown in this table substantiate the superiority of all components of the NIISI polyvaccine as compared with the tetravaccine.

The article concludes that the best indexes were obtained from the typhoid-paratyphoid components; the dysentery components were not markedly effective. Antidysentery vaccine in tablet form did not produce any increase in the titer of antibodies to either typhoid-paratyphoid or to dysentery antigens. (U)

SYM. 1345

SIRIN, A.N.

Status of certain Kamchatka volcanoes at the beginning of 1957.
Biul. Vulk. sta. no.27:16-24 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Kamchatka--Volcanoes)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.; TOKAREV, P.I.;
MAKHORKIN, I.F., red.

[Volcanoes of Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands] Vulkany
Kamchatki i Kuril'skikh ostrovov. Petropavlovsk-
Kamchatskii, Knizhnaia red. "Kamchatskaia pravda," 1959. 85 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.

Eruption of the Koryak volcano at the beginning of 1957.
Biul. Vulk. sta. no. 28:3-20 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Koryak volcano)

SIRIN, A.N.

Geomorphology and recent tectonics of the Paratunka Valley in Kamachatka.
Trudy Lab. vulk no.18:70-89 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Paratunka Valley--Geology, Structural)

SIRIN, A.N.

Dome-like uplifts originating in connection with magma outburst
to the surface during lateral eruptions. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol.
26 no.11:26-33 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vulkanologicheskaya stantsiya Laboratorii vulkanologii AN
SSSR, pos. Klyuchi, Kamchatskaya oblast.
(Kamchatka--Rocks, Igneous)

RUDICH, K.N.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.

State of the Ploskiy Tolbachik Volcano in August 1961. Biul.
Vulk. sta. no.32:20-23 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Tolbachik Volcano)

SIRIN, A.N.; FARBEROV, A.I.

Eruption of the Ploskiy Tolbachik Volcano in 1961-1962.
Biol. Vulk. sta. no.34:8-11 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SIRIN, A.N.

Eruption of the Bezmyanny Volcano in May-June 1962.
Biul. vulk. sta. no.38:45-61 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SIRINA, G. Ye.

SHPRUT, F. [Spruth, F.]; SIRINA, G. Ye. [translator]; PAVLYUCHENKO, D.N.,
[translator]; ULINICH, F.P. [translator]; PANOV, A.D., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DMITRIYEVA, L.N., redaktor
izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Metal supports in second mining. Translated from the German]
Metallisheskoe kreplenie oshistnykh vyrabotok. Perevod s
nemetskogo G.E. Sirina, D.N. Pavliuchenko, F.R. Ulinicha.
Pod red. A.D. Panova. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 335 p.
(MLRA 10:4)

(Mine timbering)

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